

# Derivative moments for characteristic polynomials from the CUE

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## Abstract

We calculate joint moments of the characteristic polynomial of a random unitary matrix from the circular unitary ensemble and its derivative in the case that the power in the moments is an odd positive integer. The calculations are carried out for finite matrix size and in the limit as the size of the matrices goes to infinity. The latter asymptotic calculation allows us to prove a long-standing conjecture from random matrix theory.

## 1 Introduction

There is a deep, and still only partially-understood, relationship between analytic number theory, and the theory of random matrices. This connection goes back to Montgomery [1] who conjectured that statistical properties of non-trivial zeros of the Riemann zeta function could be predicted by studying the large  $N$  asymptotics of correlation functions of eigenvalues of  $N \times N$  random unitary matrices. This conjecture is supported by theoretical [1, 2, 3, 4], heuristic [5, 6, 7] and numerical [8, 9, 10] evidence.

The full power of the conjectured relationships between random matrix theory and number theory is found in the study of moments of the Riemann zeta function. Using random matrix theory, mathematicians have been able to make predictions for moments of various kinds, where no conjectures or guesses existed before [11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17].

A number of review articles have appeared, such as [18, 19, 20, 21], which summarise the main developments that have occurred over the past few years.

The main object of our study will be the  $N$ -dimensional circular unitary ensemble (CUE) of random matrix theory. This is the probability space consisting of the set  $U(N)$  of  $N \times N$  unitary matrices, equipped with normalised Haar measure,  $\mu^{\text{Haar}}$ .

For a matrix  $U \in U(N)$  we denote the characteristic polynomial by

$$Z_U(\theta) := \prod_{n=1}^N \left(1 - e^{i(\theta_n - \theta)}\right), \quad (1.1)$$

where  $e^{i\theta_1}, \dots, e^{i\theta_N}$  are the eigenvalues of  $U$ .

Define

$$V_U(\theta) := \exp\left(iN\frac{\theta + \pi}{2} - i\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\theta_n}{2}\right) Z_U(\theta). \quad (1.2)$$

Then  $V_U(\theta)$  is real-valued for  $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ .

In recent years there has been interest in the joint moments of the distribution of  $V_U$  and its derivative. Define, for  $h > -1/2$  and  $k > h - 1/2$ ,

$$\tilde{F}_N(h, k) := \int_{U(N)} |V_U(0)|^{2k-2h} |V'_U(0)|^{2h} d\mu^{\text{Haar}}, \quad (1.3)$$

and the limiting values

$$\tilde{F}(h, k) := \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^{k^2+2h}} \tilde{F}_N(h, k). \quad (1.4)$$

When  $h = 0$ , the moments (1.3) of  $V_U$  are precisely the same as the moments of the characteristic polynomial. Keating and Snaith [11] considered  $\tilde{F}_N(0, k)$ , and proved that

$$\tilde{F}_N(0, k) = \prod_{j=1}^N \frac{\Gamma(j)\Gamma(j+2k)}{\Gamma(j+k)^2}, \quad (1.5)$$

and showed that (1.5) extends to the region  $\Re\{k\} > -1/2$  of the complex plane.

Let  $\mathcal{Z}(t)$  denote Hardy's function:

$$\mathcal{Z}(t) := e^{i\vartheta(t)} \zeta\left(\frac{1}{2} + it\right), \quad (1.6)$$

where

$$\vartheta(t) := \Im \left\{ \log \left( \pi^{-it/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}it\right) \right) \right\}, \quad (1.7)$$

and  $\zeta(s)$  and  $\Gamma(s)$  denote respectively the Riemann zeta function and the Euler gamma function. It follows from the functional equation for  $\zeta(s)$  that  $\mathcal{Z}(t)$  is real for  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ , and it is apparent that  $|\zeta(\frac{1}{2} + it)| = |\mathcal{Z}(t)|$ , so  $\mathcal{Z}(t)$  is to the Riemann zeta function as  $V_U(\theta)$  is to the characteristic polynomial of a random unitary matrix. A series of conjectures due to Hall [22], Conrey and Ghosh [23], and Hughes [24] has culminated in the following prediction for joint moments of  $\mathcal{Z}(t)$  and its derivative:

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |\mathcal{Z}(t)|^{2k-2h} |\mathcal{Z}'(t)|^{2h} dt \sim \tilde{F}(h, k) A(k) (\log T)^{k^2+2h}, \quad \text{as } T \rightarrow \infty, \quad (1.8)$$

where

$$A(k) := \prod_{p \text{ prime}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)^{k^2} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\Gamma(\ell+k)}{\ell! \Gamma(k)}\right)^2 p^{-\ell}. \quad (1.9)$$

Hughes [24] used random matrix theory to calculate  $\tilde{F}(h, k)$  for  $h = 1, 2, 3$  and Dehaye [25, 26] has derived formulæ for  $\tilde{F}(h, k)$  for all  $h \in \mathbb{N}$  in terms of sums over partitions (see section 2 below for a precise statement). Using their results, the values  $\tilde{F}(1, 1) = 1/12$ ,  $\tilde{F}(1, 2) = 1/720$  and  $\tilde{F}(2, 2) = 1/6720$  can be calculated. The corresponding moments (1.8) for Hardy's function have been calculated by Ingham [27] and Conrey [28], and give complete agreement for these values of  $k$  and  $h$ .

Conrey and Ghosh [29] have also proved (assuming the Riemann hypothesis) that

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_1^T |\mathcal{Z}(t) \mathcal{Z}'(t)| dt \sim \frac{e^2 - 5}{4\pi} (\log T)^2. \quad (1.10)$$

This is proved by relating the joint moment to a discrete second moment of the Riemann zeta function at its successive extrema on the critical line, which had been calculated earlier in [30]. The latter result was proved by an integration against the logarithmic derivative of a function with zeros at the locations of maxima of  $|\zeta(\frac{1}{2} + it)|$  and which could be well-approximated by a Dirichlet series. The numerical constants in (1.10) arise as values of residues at poles in the relevant contour integral.

The asymptotic (1.10) naturally leads to the conjecture [24, page 110] that

$$\tilde{F}\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right) = \frac{e^2 - 5}{4\pi}. \quad (1.11)$$

However, most attention on the problem of calculating moments (1.3) has focussed on integer values of  $h$ . In this work we will take the first steps beyond integer values of  $h$ , by studying  $\tilde{F}_N(h, k)$  for half-integer values of  $h$ . In particular we will supply a proof of (1.11).

## 2 Main results

In order to put our results into context, we first recall a result of Dehaye [25, 26]. To do this it will be necessary to fix some notations regarding combinatorics of partitions.

We recall that a *partition* is a finite sequence  $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_j)$  with  $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_j$ .  $j$  is the number of parts of  $\lambda$ , which is also denoted by  $\ell(\lambda)$ . The sum of the parts of  $\lambda$  is denoted by  $|\lambda| = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_j$ . For  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  we write  $\lambda \vdash n$  if  $|\lambda| = n$ , and  $\lambda \vdash_k n$  if  $|\lambda| = n$  with  $\ell(\lambda) \leq k$ : a partition of  $n$  into not more than  $k$  parts.

The *generalised Pochhammer symbol*  $[b]_\lambda^{(\sigma)}$  is defined for a partition  $\lambda$ , a parameter  $\sigma > 0$  and  $b \in \mathbb{R}$  by

$$[b]_\lambda^{(\sigma)} := \prod_{i=1}^{\ell(\lambda)} \prod_{j=1}^{\lambda_i} \left( b + j - 1 - \frac{i-1}{\sigma} \right). \quad (2.1)$$

We will most often be taking the parameter  $\sigma = 1$ , so that we define the special notation

$$[b]_\lambda := [b]_\lambda^{(1)}. \quad (2.2)$$

In terms of the usual (rising) Pochhammer symbol  $(\cdot)_\cdot$ , we have

$$[b]_\lambda = \prod_{i=1}^{\ell(\lambda)} (b - i + 1)_{\lambda_i}. \quad (2.3)$$

A partition can be represented graphically by a *Ferrers diagram* (see figure 1), in which parts of a partition are represented by a vertical arrangement of boxes aligned at the left-hand side. For each box  $\square$  in the Ferrers diagram, the *arm-length*  $a(\square)$  is the number of boxes strictly to the right of  $\square$ , and the *leg-length*  $g(\square)$  is the number of boxes strictly below  $\square$ . The *hook-length* of  $\square$  is  $a(\square) + g(\square) + 1$ : the number of boxes to the right and below, with the box itself counted exactly once. For the partition  $\lambda = (4, 3, 1, 1)$ , the hook-lengths are indicated in figure 1. The product of all hook-lengths will be called the hook-length of the partition, and denoted  $h_\lambda$ . For example, for  $\lambda = (4, 3, 1, 1)$  we find  $h_\lambda = 1680$ .

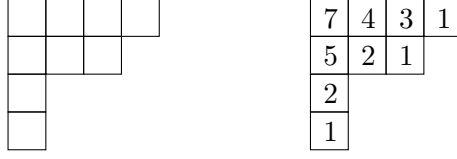


Figure 1: The Ferrers diagram (left) and the hook-lengths (right) for the partition  $\lambda = (4, 3, 1, 1)$ .

The Ferrers diagram for a partition can be used to define the *transpose* partition, by reflection of the diagram about the main diagonal. So for  $\lambda = (4, 3, 1, 1)$ , the transpose partition is  $\lambda^T = (4, 2, 2, 1)$ . Clearly the length  $\ell(\lambda^T)$  of a transpose partition is equal to the size of the largest part of  $\lambda$ , and  $|\lambda^T| = |\lambda|$ . It is also straightforward to see that

$$[b]_{\lambda^T} = (-1)^{|\lambda|} [-b]_{\lambda} \quad \text{and} \quad h_{\lambda^T} = h_{\lambda}. \quad (2.4)$$

We define two quantities in terms of a sum over partitions. Let  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $p \in \mathbb{N}_0 := \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ . Then

$$\mathcal{C}_N(p, k) := (-2)^p \sum_{\lambda \vdash_{-k} p} \frac{[k]_{\lambda} [-N]_{\lambda}}{[2k]_{\lambda} h_{\lambda}^2}, \quad (2.5)$$

and

$$\mathcal{C}(p, k) := 2^p \sum_{\lambda \vdash_{-k} p} \frac{[k]_{\lambda}}{[2k]_{\lambda} h_{\lambda}^2}. \quad (2.6)$$

We observe that

$$\mathcal{C}_N(p, k) \sim \mathcal{C}(p, k) N^p \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty. \quad (2.7)$$

Related quantities appear in the work of Dehaye (see the comment following theorem 2.1 below).

The main result of Dehaye [25, 26] relevant to our work is the following:

**Theorem 2.1.** *For  $h, k \in \mathbb{N}$  with  $k > h - \frac{1}{2}$ ,*

$$\tilde{F}_N(h, k) = \frac{(-1)^h}{2^{2h}} \tilde{F}_N(0, k) \sum_{p=0}^{2h} \frac{(2h)! (-N)^{2h-p}}{(2h-p)!} \mathcal{C}_N(p, k). \quad (2.8)$$

Moreover, for fixed  $h \in \mathbb{N}$ , Dehaye has shown that the equation (2.8) extends meromorphically in  $k$  to the region  $\Re\{k\} > h - \frac{1}{2}$  of the complex plane.

We have re-written Dehaye's result using our notation. In fact he considers quantities related to  $\mathcal{C}_N$  and  $\mathcal{C}$  (see for example equations (10) and (11) of [26]), which are defined similarly to (2.5) and (2.6), but without the restriction on the number of parts of  $\lambda$  in the summation. The presence of the factor  $[k]_{\lambda}$  mean that his and our quantities coincide for  $p \leq 2k$  (but could be different for  $p > 2k$ ). Since the sum in (2.8) goes only up to  $2h$ , this difference is not pertinent in theorem 2.1.

The main result of our work is the following, which gives an explicit formula for  $\tilde{F}_N(h, k)$  for half-integer  $h$ :

**Theorem 2.2.** *Let  $h = (2m - 1)/2$  for  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  and let  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  with  $k > h - \frac{1}{2}$ . Then*

$$\tilde{F}_N(h, k) = \frac{2(-1)^{h+1/2}}{2^{2h}\pi} \tilde{F}_N(0, k) \left\{ \sum_{p=1}^{2h} \sum_{\ell=1}^p \binom{2h}{p-\ell} \frac{(-1)^\ell}{\ell} (-N)^{2h-p} p! \mathcal{C}_N(p, k) + \sum_{p=2h+1}^{kN} \frac{(2h)!(p-2h-1)!}{N^{p-2h}} \mathcal{C}_N(p, k) \right\}. \quad (2.9)$$

The paper is structured as follows: In section 3 we write down an integral representation for  $\tilde{F}_N(h, k)$  involving an integration over a real parameter  $\zeta$  and a multi-dimensional integral of size  $N$ . In section 4 we evaluate the multi-dimensional integral in closed form, and in section 5 we calculate asymptotics of some integrals related to the  $\zeta$ -integral. We give the proof of theorem 2.2 in section 6, and we use the theorem to give evaluations of some moments (including (1.11)) in section 7.

### 3 An integral representation

#### 3.1 Notation and properties of Vandermonde determinants

Let us fix some notation which will be used throughout the remainder of the paper. Let  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_N)$ . We will denote in multiple integrals,

$$d\mathbf{x} = dx_1 \cdots dx_N. \quad (3.1)$$

We shall also denote by

$$\Delta(\mathbf{x}) := \prod_{1 \leq j < k \leq N} (x_k - x_j), \quad (3.2)$$

the Vandermonde determinant. It seems prudent at this stage to note a few properties of  $\Delta(\cdot)$ , that we will make use of later [31].

First of all, note that the Vandermonde determinant is a matrix determinant. We have

$$\Delta(\mathbf{x}) = \det \left( x_i^{j-1} \right)_{i,j=1,\dots,N} \quad (3.3)$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_N} \text{sign}(\sigma) x_1^{\sigma(1)-1} \cdots x_N^{\sigma(N)-1}, \quad (3.4)$$

where  $S_N$  is the symmetric group on  $N$  elements. We see, therefore, that  $\Delta(\mathbf{x})$  is a homogeneous polynomial in the variables  $x_1, \dots, x_N$ , of degree  $N(N-1)/2$ .

If  $\{p_j(\cdot)\}_{j=1,\dots,N}$  is a set of monic polynomials with the degree of  $p_j$  being  $j-1$ , then an alternative expression for  $\Delta(\mathbf{x})$  is

$$\Delta(\mathbf{x}) = \det (p_j(x_i))_{i,j=1,\dots,N}, \quad (3.5)$$

which may be proved by applying elementary column operations to the representation (3.3).

In order to justify the convergence of certain integrals, we shall employ the following crude bound.

**Lemma 3.1.** For  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ ,

$$|\Delta(\mathbf{x})| \leq N! \left( (1 + x_1^2)^{1/2} \cdots (1 + x_N^2)^{1/2} \right)^{N-1}. \quad (3.6)$$

*Proof.* For a permutation  $\sigma$ ,  $\text{sign } \sigma = \pm 1$ . So, by (3.4) we can bound

$$\begin{aligned} |\Delta(\mathbf{x})| &\leq \sum_{\sigma \in S_N} |x_1|^{\sigma(1)-1} \cdots |x_N|^{\sigma(N)-1} \\ &\leq \left( \sum_{\sigma \in S_N} 1 \right) (1 + x_1^2)^{(N-1)/2} \cdots (1 + x_N^2)^{(N-1)/2}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

and use the fact that  $S_N$  has order  $N!$ .  $\square$

### 3.2 An integral representation for $\tilde{F}_N(h, k)$

To evaluate the averages  $\tilde{F}_N(h, k)$  we express this quantity as a multi-dimensional integral:

**Proposition 3.2.** Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ , and define

$$K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta) := \frac{(-1)^n}{\pi} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \varepsilon^n} \left( \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} \right). \quad (3.8)$$

Then if  $2h \in \mathbb{N}_0$  and  $k > h - \frac{1}{2}$ ,

$$\tilde{F}_N(h, k) = \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \frac{2^{N^2+2kN-2h}}{(2\pi)^N N!} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_{2h}(\varepsilon, \zeta) \prod_{j=1}^N \frac{e^{i\zeta x_j}}{(1 + x_j^2)^{N+k}} \Delta(\mathbf{x})^2 \, d\mathbf{x} d\zeta. \quad (3.9)$$

In order to prove proposition 3.2, let us collect a few auxiliary results.

**Lemma 3.3.** For  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $\varepsilon > 0$ , we have

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta) e^{ix\zeta} \, d\zeta = |x|^n e^{-\varepsilon|x|}, \quad (3.10)$$

and the integral converges uniformly in  $x$  and  $\varepsilon \geq \varepsilon_0 > 0$ .

*Proof.* By calculating residues, or the Fourier inversion theorem, we know that for  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} e^{ix\zeta} \, d\zeta = e^{-\varepsilon|x|}, \quad (3.11)$$

uniformly for  $\varepsilon \geq \varepsilon_0 > 0$ . To justify differentiation under the integral, we note that

$$K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta) \ll \frac{1}{(\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2)^{(n+1)/2}} \quad (3.12)$$

for  $n \geq 1$ , so that uniform convergence of the resulting integrals is assured.  $\square$

To compute averages over  $U(N)$ , the most useful tool available is Weyl's integration formula. For any function  $f(U)$  of a unitary matrix, which depends only on the  $N$  eigenvalues  $e^{i\theta_1}, \dots, e^{i\theta_N}$ ,

$$\int_{U(N)} f(U) d\mu^{\text{Haar}} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^N N!} \int_0^{2\pi} \cdots \int_0^{2\pi} f(U) \prod_{1 \leq j < k \leq N} |e^{i\theta_k} - e^{i\theta_j}|^2 d\theta_1 \cdots d\theta_N. \quad (3.13)$$

By following the substitutions made in [11], we can express  $\tilde{F}(h, k)$  as an integral over  $\mathbb{R}^N$ .

**Proposition 3.4.** *It follows from (3.13) that*

$$\tilde{F}_N(h, k) = \frac{2^{N^2+2kN-2h}}{(2\pi)^N N!} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \prod_{j=1}^N \frac{1}{(1+x_j^2)^{N+k}} |x_1 + \cdots + x_N|^{2h} \Delta(\mathbf{x})^2 d\mathbf{x}. \quad (3.14)$$

*Proof.* Differentiating (1.2), we get

$$V'_U(\theta) = \frac{iN}{2} V_U(\theta) + \frac{V_U(\theta)}{Z_U(\theta)} Z'_U(\theta). \quad (3.15)$$

So,

$$V'_U(0) = V_U(0) \left( \frac{iN}{2} + \frac{Z'_U(0)}{Z_U(0)} \right). \quad (3.16)$$

Furthermore,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Z'_U(\theta)}{Z_U(\theta)} &= \frac{d}{d\theta} \log(Z_U(\theta)) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{ie^{i(\theta_n - \theta)}}{1 - e^{i(\theta_n - \theta)}}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.17)$$

from (1.1). We then get

$$\begin{aligned} V'_U(0) &= iV_U(0) \left( \frac{N}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{e^{-i\theta_n} - 1} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} V_U(0) \sum_{n=1}^N \cot\left(\frac{\theta_n}{2}\right), \end{aligned} \quad (3.18)$$

using the fact that

$$\frac{1}{e^{-i\theta_n} - 1} = \frac{i}{2} \cot\left(\frac{\theta_n}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2}. \quad (3.19)$$

Substituting (3.18) into (1.3), we get

$$\tilde{F}(h, k) = \frac{1}{2^{2h}} \int_{U(N)} |V_U(0)|^{2k} \left| \sum_{n=1}^N \cot\left(\frac{\theta_n}{2}\right) \right|^{2h} d\mu^{\text{Haar}}. \quad (3.20)$$

Following [11], we write the integral over  $U(N)$  as a multiple-integral using Weyl's identity (3.13), and make the substitutions  $x_j = \cot(\theta_j/2)$  therein, leading to (3.14).  $\square$

*Proof of proposition 3.2.* By lemma 3.3, for any  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_{2h}(\varepsilon, \zeta) \prod_{j=1}^N \frac{e^{i\zeta x_j}}{(1+x_j^2)^{N+k}} \Delta(\mathbf{x})^2 d\zeta d\mathbf{x} = \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \prod_{j=1}^N \frac{1}{(1+x_j^2)^{N+k}} |x_1 + \cdots + x_N|^{2h} e^{-\varepsilon|x_1+\cdots+x_N|} \Delta(\mathbf{x})^2 d\mathbf{x}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.21)$$

By lemma 3.1 and equation (3.12) we see that the left-hand side of (3.21) is absolutely integrable, so by the Fubini-Tonelli theorem, we can move the  $\zeta$ -integral to the outside.

Considering the right-hand side of (3.21), we estimate

$$\begin{aligned} |x_1 + \cdots + x_N|^{2h} &\leq \left( \sqrt{1+x_1^2} + \cdots + \sqrt{1+x_N^2} \right)^{2h} \\ &\leq N^{2h} \left( (1+x_1^2)^{1/2} \cdots (1+x_N^2)^{1/2} \right)^{2h} \\ &= N^{2h} (1+x_1^2)^h \cdots (1+x_N^2)^h. \end{aligned} \quad (3.22)$$

Combining this with lemma 3.1, we get

$$\prod_{j=1}^N \frac{1}{(1+x_j^2)^{N+k}} |x_1 + \cdots + x_N|^{2h} \Delta(\mathbf{x})^2 \leq (N^h N!)^2 \prod_{j=1}^N \frac{1}{(1+x_j^2)^{k+1-h}}, \quad (3.23)$$

so that if  $k > h - 1/2$ , the right-hand side of (3.21) is uniformly convergent in  $\varepsilon$ , and we may pass the limit  $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$  under the integration. The resulting equality is (3.9).  $\square$

## 4 Evaluation of the multi-dimensional integrals

The main calculation in this paper is an evaluation of the integral

$$H(k, \zeta) := \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \prod_{j=1}^N \frac{e^{i\zeta x_j}}{(1+x_j^2)^{N+k}} \Delta(\mathbf{x})^2 d\mathbf{x}. \quad (4.1)$$

To this end, we will first derive an equivalent representation for  $H(k, \zeta)$  which we will be able to evaluate, for integer  $k$ , in terms of Laguerre polynomials, and multivariable hypergeometric functions.

**Proposition 4.1.** *Let  $\zeta > 0$  be fixed, and  $k \in \mathbb{C}$  with  $\Re\{k\} > -\frac{1}{2}$ . Then*

$$H(k, \zeta) = \frac{\pi^N}{2^{(N+2k-1)N}} \prod_{j=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\Gamma(k+1+j)^2} e^{-N\zeta} \int_0^\infty \cdots \int_0^\infty \prod_{j=1}^N (y_j + 2\zeta)^k y_j^k e^{-y_j} \Delta(\mathbf{y})^2 d\mathbf{y}. \quad (4.2)$$

*Proof.* Let

$$L(k, \zeta) := \int_0^\infty \cdots \int_0^\infty \prod_{j=1}^N (y_j + 2\zeta)^k y_j^k e^{-y_j} \Delta(\mathbf{y})^2 d\mathbf{y}. \quad (4.3)$$



By (3.5) we may write, for fixed  $\zeta$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(\mathbf{y}) &= \det \left( (y_i + 2\zeta)^{j-1} \right)_{i,j=1,\dots,N} \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_N} \text{sign}(\sigma) (y_1 + 2\zeta)^{\sigma(1)-1} \dots (y_N + 2\zeta)^{\sigma(N)-1}.\end{aligned}\quad (4.4)$$

Using the expression (3.3) for the second of the two Vandermonde factors, we can express  $L(k, \zeta)$  as a sum of products of integrals. We get

$$L(k, \zeta) = \sum_{\sigma, \tau \in S_N} \text{sign}(\sigma) \text{sign}(\tau) \prod_{j=1}^N \mathcal{I}_{\sigma(j)-1, \tau(j)-1}, \quad (4.5)$$

where

$$\mathcal{I}_{\mu, \nu} := \int_0^\infty (y + 2\zeta)^{\nu+k} y^{\mu+k} e^{-y} dy. \quad (4.6)$$

Let us now consider the integral

$$\int_{-\infty}^\infty \dots \int_{-\infty}^\infty \prod_{j=1}^N \frac{e^{i\zeta x_j + \zeta}}{(1 + x_j^2)^{N+k}} \Delta(\mathbf{x})^2 d\mathbf{x}. \quad (4.7)$$

We exploit the homogeneity of  $\Delta(\mathbf{x})$  to write

$$\begin{aligned}\prod_{j=1}^N \frac{1}{(1 + x_j^2)^{N-1}} \Delta(\mathbf{x})^2 &= \prod_{1 \leq j < m \leq N} \frac{(x_m - x_j)^2}{(1 + x_j^2)(1 + x_m^2)} \\ &= \prod_{1 \leq j < m \leq N} \frac{x_m - x_j}{(1 + ix_j)(1 + ix_m)} \prod_{1 \leq j < m \leq N} \frac{x_m - x_j}{(1 - ix_j)(1 - ix_m)} \\ &= \prod_{1 \leq j < m \leq N} \left( \frac{1}{1 + ix_m} - \frac{1}{1 + ix_j} \right) \prod_{1 \leq j < m \leq N} \left( \frac{1}{1 - ix_m} - \frac{1}{1 - ix_j} \right) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma, \tau \in S_N} \frac{\text{sign}(\sigma) \text{sign}(\tau)}{(1 + ix_1)^{\tau(1)-1} (1 - ix_1)^{\sigma(1)-1} \dots (1 + ix_N)^{\tau(N)-1} (1 - ix_N)^{\sigma(N)-1}}.\end{aligned}\quad (4.8)$$

Substituting this into (4.7) we get

$$\int_{-\infty}^\infty \dots \int_{-\infty}^\infty \prod_{j=1}^N \frac{e^{i\zeta x_j + \zeta}}{(1 + x_j^2)^{N+k}} \Delta(\mathbf{x})^2 d\mathbf{x} = \sum_{\sigma, \tau \in S_N} \text{sign}(\sigma) \text{sign}(\tau) \prod_{j=1}^N \mathcal{J}_{\sigma(j)-1, \tau(j)-1}, \quad (4.9)$$

where

$$\mathcal{J}_{\mu, \nu} := \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{e^{i\zeta x + \zeta}}{(1 + ix)^{1+k+\nu} (1 - ix)^{1+k+\mu}} dx. \quad (4.10)$$

The integral (4.10) can be evaluated in terms of a confluent hypergeometric<sup>1</sup> function— from [32, formula 3.384.9] we find that for  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}$  and for  $\zeta > 0$ ,

$$\int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{e^{i\zeta x}}{(1 + ix)^\alpha (1 - ix)^\beta} dx = \frac{\pi}{2^{\alpha+\beta-2}} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta - 1)}{\Gamma(\alpha) \Gamma(\beta)} e^{-\zeta} {}_1F_1(1 - \alpha; 2 - \alpha - \beta; 2\zeta)$$

---

<sup>1</sup>For the definition of  ${}_1F_1$ , we refer the reader to section 4.2.

—however, our main concern is to show that  $\mathcal{J}_{\mu,\nu}$  is equal to  $\mathcal{I}_{\mu,\nu}$ , up to a constant, which we do next.

We, temporarily, assume that  $\Re\{k\} > 0$ . Since

$$\frac{1}{(1-ix)^{1+k+\mu}} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+k+\mu)} \int_0^\infty e^{-(1-ix)u} u^{k+\mu} du, \quad (4.11)$$

we may write

$$\mathcal{J}_{\mu,\nu} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+k+\mu)} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-(1-ix)u} u^{k+\mu} \frac{e^{i\zeta x - \zeta}}{(1+ix)^{1+k+\nu}} du dx. \quad (4.12)$$

We bound

$$\left| \frac{1}{(1+ix)^{1+k+\nu}} \right| \leq \frac{e^{(\pi/2)\Im\{k\}}}{(1+x^2)^{(1+\nu+\Re\{k\})/2}}, \quad (4.13)$$

and

$$\left| e^{-(1-ix)u} u^{k+\mu} \right| \leq u^{\Re\{k\}+\mu} e^{-u}, \quad (4.14)$$

so that the double integral (4.12) is absolutely convergent and we may reverse the order of integration. Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{J}_{\mu,\nu} &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+k+\mu)} \int_0^\infty e^{\zeta-u} u^{k+\mu} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{e^{i(\zeta+u)x}}{(1+ix)^{1+k+\nu}} dx du \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{\Gamma(1+k+\mu)\Gamma(1+k+\nu)} \int_0^\infty e^{\zeta-u} u^{k+\mu} (u+\zeta)^{k+\nu} e^{-(\zeta+u)} du \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2^{2k+\mu+\nu}\Gamma(1+k+\mu)\Gamma(1+k+\nu)} \int_0^\infty (y+2\zeta)^{k+\nu} y^{k+\mu} e^{-y} dy \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2^{2k+\mu+\nu}\Gamma(1+k+\mu)\Gamma(1+k+\nu)} \mathcal{I}_{\mu,\nu}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.15)$$

using Laplace's formula (equation 3.382.6 of [32])

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{e^{ipx}}{(1+ix)^s} dx = \frac{p^{s-1}e^{-p}}{\Gamma(s)}, \quad p > 0, \quad (4.16)$$

to pass from the first to the second line of (4.15).

The relationship (4.15), together with (4.9) and (4.5) proves (4.2) for  $\Re\{k\} > 0$ . To complete the proof we note that both sides of (4.2) may be continued as analytic functions of  $k$  to  $\Re\{k\} > -\frac{1}{2}$ .  $\square$

For integer values of  $k$  we are able to give two direct evaluations of the integral in the right hand side of (4.2). The first one uses Laguerre polynomials, and the second uses a hypergeometric function of matrix argument.

#### 4.1 Evaluation in terms of Laguerre polynomials

We recall that the classical Laguerre polynomials  $L_n^{(\alpha)}$  are defined for a parameter  $\alpha > -1$  by

$$L_n^{(\alpha)}(t) := \frac{e^t}{t^\alpha n!} \frac{d^n}{dt^n} (t^{\alpha+n} e^{-t}). \quad (4.17)$$

An explicit formula for  $L_n^{(\alpha)}$  is given by

$$L_n^{(\alpha)}(t) = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{\Gamma(n+\alpha+1)}{\Gamma(j+\alpha+1)(n-j)!} \frac{(-t)^j}{j!}. \quad (4.18)$$

In terms of hypergeometric functions there is the following expression [33, formula 22.5.54]:

$$L_n^{(\alpha)}(t) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+n+1)}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)n!} {}_1F_1(-n; \alpha+1; t). \quad (4.19)$$

Applying Kummer's transformation [33, formula 13.1.27] to (4.19) leads to an alternative expression,

$$L_n^{(\alpha)}(t) = e^t \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+j+n)}{\Gamma(\alpha+j+1)n!} \frac{(-t)^j}{j!}. \quad (4.20)$$

We denote by  $\mathcal{W}(g_1, \dots, g_n)(x)$  the Wronskian of the  $n$  functions  $g_1, \dots, g_n$ , evaluated at  $x$ :

$$\mathcal{W}(g_1, \dots, g_n) := \det \begin{pmatrix} g_1 & g_2 & \cdots & g_n \\ g_1' & g_2' & \cdots & g_n' \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ g_1^{(n-1)} & g_2^{(n-1)} & \cdots & g_n^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.21)$$

We have,

**Proposition 4.2.** *For  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}$ ,*

$$H(k, \zeta) = (-1)^{k(k-1)/2} \frac{(2\pi)^N N!}{2^{2kN+N^2}} e^{-N|\zeta|} \mathcal{W}(L_N^{(k)}, L_{N+1}^{(k)}, \dots, L_{N+k-1}^{(k)})(-2|\zeta|). \quad (4.22)$$

*Proof.* The integral on the right-hand side of (4.2) is the averaged moment of the characteristic polynomial of random matrices from the Laguerre unitary ensemble. Such averages were considered by Brézin and Hikami, who showed [34, page 114] that

$$\int_0^\infty \cdots \int_0^\infty \prod_{j=1}^N (t - y_j)^k y_j^k e^{-y_j} \Delta(\mathbf{y})^2 d\mathbf{y} = \frac{N! \prod_{j=0}^{N-1} c_j}{\prod_{\ell=0}^{k-1} \ell!} \mathcal{W}(p_N, \dots, p_{N+k-1})(t), \quad (4.23)$$

where  $p_j = (-1)^j j! L_j^{(k)}$ , and

$$\begin{aligned} c_j &= \int_0^\infty p_j(y)^2 y^k e^{-y} dy \\ &= j!^2 k! \binom{j+k}{k} = j!(j+k)! \end{aligned} \quad (4.24)$$

(the last line being a classical result of Laguerre polynomials [35]). We have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W}(p_N, \dots, p_{N+k-1}) &= (-1)^{kN+k(k-1)/2} \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} (N+j)! \mathcal{W}(L_N^{(k)}, \dots, L_{N+k-1}^{(k)}) \\ &= (-1)^{kN+k(k-1)/2} \prod_{j=N-k}^{N-1} (k+j)! \mathcal{W}(L_N^{(k)}, \dots, L_{N+k-1}^{(k)}) \end{aligned} \quad (4.25)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\prod_{j=0}^{N-1} c_j}{\prod_{\ell=0}^{k-1} \ell!} &= \prod_{j=k}^{N-1} j! \prod_{j=0}^{N-1} (j+k)! \\ &= \prod_{j=0}^{N-k-1} (j+k)! \prod_{j=0}^{N-1} (j+k)! \end{aligned} \quad (4.26)$$

Putting (4.25) and (4.26) into (4.23), and setting  $t = -2\zeta$  gives

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \cdots \int_0^\infty \prod_{j=1}^N (y_j + 2\zeta)^k y_j^k e^{-y_j} \Delta(\mathbf{y})^2 d\mathbf{y} \\ = (-1)^{k(k-1)/2} N! \prod_{j=0}^{N-1} (j+k)!^2 \mathcal{W}(L_N^{(k)}, L_{N+1}^{(k)}, \dots, L_{N+k-1}^{(k)})(-2\zeta). \end{aligned} \quad (4.27)$$

Together with proposition 4.1, this proves (4.22) for  $\zeta > 0$ . For general  $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}$ , we note that the function  $H(k, \zeta)$  defined by (4.1) is an even continuous function of  $\zeta$ , so that we may replace  $\zeta$  by  $|\zeta|$  wherever it occurs.  $\square$

For  $k = 1$ , the evaluation (4.22) reduces to

$$H(1, \zeta) = \frac{\pi^N N!}{2^{N^2+N}} e^{-N|\zeta|} L_N^{(1)}(-2|\zeta|), \quad (4.28)$$

so that the integral (4.1) is proportional to a single Laguerre polynomial. Although we were not able to find a use for (4.22) for general  $k$ , we present in appendix A an elementary proof of (1.11), based on (4.28), and properties of Laguerre polynomials.

We are also able to write the Wronskian appearing in (4.22) as a Hankel determinant without derivatives, which may be of independent interest.

**Proposition 4.3.** *If  $L_N^{(k)}$  denotes a Laguerre polynomial, then*

$$\mathcal{W}(L_N^{(k)}, \dots, L_{N+k-1}^{(k)})(t) = \det \left( L_{N+k-1-(i+j)}^{(2k-1)}(t) \right)_{i,j=0,\dots,k-1}. \quad (4.29)$$

*Proof.* We make repeated use of the identity

$$\frac{d}{dt} L_n^{(\alpha)}(t) = -L_{n-1}^{(\alpha+1)}(t), \quad (4.30)$$

to get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W}(L_N^{(k)}, \dots, L_{N+k-1}^{(k)})(t) &= \det \left( \frac{d^j}{dt^j} L_{N+i}^{(k)}(t) \right)_{i,j=0,\dots,k-1} \\ &= \det \left( (-1)^j L_{N+i-j}^{(k+j)}(t) \right)_{i,j=0,\dots,k-1} \\ &= (-1)^\omega \det \left( L_{N+i-j}^{(k+j)}(t) \right)_{i,j=0,\dots,k-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.31)$$

where  $\omega = k/2$  if  $k$  is even and  $(k-1)/2$  if  $k$  is odd. By application of the identity

$$L_n^{(\alpha-1)}(t) + L_{n-1}^{(\alpha)}(t) = L_n^{(\alpha)}(t) \quad (4.32)$$

via row operations on the matrix in (4.31), we get

$$\mathcal{W}(L_N^{(k)}, \dots, L_{N+k-1}^{(k)})(t) = (-1)^\omega \det \left( L_{N+i-j}^{(2k-1)}(t) \right)_{i,j=0,\dots,k-1}. \quad (4.33)$$

Finally, switching rows according to  $j \mapsto k-1-j$  gives  $\omega$  transpositions, leading to (4.29).  $\square$

## 4.2 Evaluation in terms of hypergeometric functions of matrix argument

The (single-variable) hypergeometric function  ${}_pF_q$  is defined formally [36] by the series

$${}_pF_q(a_1, \dots, a_p; b_1, \dots, b_q; x) := \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a_1)_j \cdots (a_p)_j}{(b_1)_j \cdots (b_q)_j} \frac{x^j}{j!} \quad (4.34)$$

where  $(\cdot)_j$  is the rising Pochhammer symbol. The parameters  $a_1, \dots, a_p, b_1, \dots, b_q$  can be arbitrary complex numbers, however if  $b_i \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{N}$  then the series (4.34) becomes undefined unless there is a corresponding parameter  $a_{i'} \in \mathbb{Z}$  with  $b_i < a_{i'} \leq 0$ , in which case we adopt the convention that the series (4.34) terminates after  $a_{i'}$  terms.

The hypergeometric functions of a matrix argument provide a multi-variable generalisation of (4.34). They have been studied in [37, 38, 39], and have been found to occur in the context of random matrix theory in the statistics of extreme eigenvalues [40, 41, 42, 43] and moments of characteristic polynomials off the critical line [44, 45], amongst other places. To generalise (4.34), the sum over integers is replaced by a sum over partitions, the Pochhammer symbols are replaced by the generalised Pochhammer symbols defined in section 2, and the univariate monomials  $x^j$  are replaced by Jack polynomials (see [46] or [47, chapter 12]).

Let  $\sigma > 0$  be a parameter, and  $X$  be an  $N \times N$  matrix with eigenvalues  $x_1, \dots, x_N$ . Then

$${}_pF_q^{(\sigma)}(a_1, \dots, a_p; b_1, \dots, b_q; X) := {}_pF_q^{(\sigma)}(a_1, \dots, a_p; b_1, \dots, b_q; x_1, \dots, x_N) \quad (4.35)$$

$$:= \sum_{\lambda} \frac{[a_1]_{\lambda}^{(\sigma)} \cdots [a_p]_{\lambda}^{(\sigma)} C_{\lambda}^{(\sigma)}(x_1, \dots, x_N)}{[b_1]_{\lambda}^{(\sigma)} \cdots [b_q]_{\lambda}^{(\sigma)} |\lambda|!}, \quad (4.36)$$

where the Jack polynomials  $C_{\lambda}^{(\sigma)}$  are [46] homogeneous symmetric polynomial eigenfunctions of the partial differential operator

$$D(\sigma) := \frac{\sigma}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} + \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{x_i^2}{x_i - x_j} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}, \quad (4.37)$$

normalised so that

$$C_{\lambda}^{(\sigma)}(1, \dots, 1) = \frac{\sigma^{2|\lambda|} |\lambda|!}{c_{\lambda}(\sigma) c'_{\lambda}(\sigma)} \left[ \frac{N}{\sigma} \right]_{\lambda}^{(\sigma)}, \quad (4.38)$$

(this is different to the normalisation used in [46]) where  $c_{\lambda}(\sigma)$  and  $c'_{\lambda}(\sigma)$  generalise the hook lengths defined in section 2; their definitions are

$$c_{\lambda}(\sigma) := \prod_{\square \in \lambda} (\ell(\square) + 1 + \sigma g(\square)), \quad (4.39)$$

and

$$c'_\lambda(\sigma) := \prod_{\square \in \lambda} (\ell(\square) + \sigma(1 + g(\square))). \quad (4.40)$$

For the case  $\sigma = 1$  the polynomials  $C_\lambda^{(1)}$  are proportional to Schur polynomials. In that case, the denominator in (4.38) is  $c_\lambda(1)c'_\lambda(1) = h_\lambda^2$ .

The convergence of the series in (4.34) and (4.36) depends in general on the parameters  $a_1, \dots, a_p, b_1, \dots, b_q$ . If  $p - q \leq 1$  then the radii of convergence in (4.34) and (4.36) are at least 1. If  $a_i \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{N}$  for any  $i$  then the series terminate, and are thus defined for all values of the arguments (in which case the resulting functions are polynomials).

Hypergeometric functions of matrix argument enjoy a reflection property [48, page 812] that we will make use of. Let  $a \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $b > a$ . Then,

$${}_1F_1^{(\sigma)}(-a; -b; x_1, \dots, x_n) = (x_1 \cdots x_n)^a \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{\Gamma(b - a + \frac{j-1}{\sigma} + 1)}{\Gamma(b + \frac{j-1}{\sigma} + 1)} {}_2F_0^{(\sigma)}\left(-a, 1 + b - a + \frac{n-1}{\sigma}; -; \frac{-1}{x_1}, \dots, \frac{-1}{x_n}\right). \quad (4.41)$$

This may be viewed as a generalisation of the single-variable identity:

$${}_1F_1(-a; -b; x) = x^a \frac{\Gamma(b - a + 1)}{\Gamma(b + 1)} {}_2F_0\left(-a, 1 + b - a; -; \frac{-1}{x}\right). \quad (4.42)$$

In both (4.41) and (4.42) we emphasise that since the parameter  $a$  is a negative integer, the hypergeometric series are actually finite, and the left-hand side series terminate before the denominators in the summands in (4.34) and (4.36) become zero.

The main result of this section is the following:

**Proposition 4.4.** *For  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}$ ,*

$$H(k, \zeta) = \frac{\pi^N N!}{2^{(N+2k-1)N}} \tilde{F}_N(0, k) e^{-N|\zeta|} {}_1F_1^{(1)}(-k; -2k; 2|\zeta|, \dots, 2|\zeta|). \quad (4.43)$$

The proof of proposition 4.4 is based on the following evaluation of the integral  $L(k, \zeta)$ :

**Proposition 4.5.** *Let  $L$  denote the integral in (4.3), and let  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $\zeta > 0$ . Then*

$$L(k, \zeta) = \left( \prod_{j=0}^{N-1} \Gamma(j+2) \Gamma(k+1+j) \right) (2\zeta)^{kN} {}_2F_0^{(1)}\left(-k; N+k; -; \frac{-1}{2\zeta}, \dots, \frac{-1}{2\zeta}\right). \quad (4.44)$$

*Proof.* Forrester and Keating [45, equation (3.2)] have proved<sup>2</sup> the following integral, valid for  $\Re\{a\} > -1$ ,  $\Re\{b\} > -1$  and either  $|t| > 1$  or  $2\mu \in \mathbb{N}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{S_N(a+1, b+1, \gamma)} \int_0^1 \cdots \int_0^1 \prod_{j=1}^N x_j^a (1-x_j)^b (t-x_j)^{2\mu} |\Delta(\mathbf{x})|^{2\gamma} d\mathbf{x} \\ & = t^{2\mu N} {}_2F_1^{(1/\gamma)}\left(-2\mu, \gamma(N-1) + a + 1; 2\gamma(N-1) + a + b + 2; \frac{1}{t}, \dots, \frac{1}{t}\right), \end{aligned} \quad (4.45)$$

---

<sup>2</sup>There is a typo in equation (3.2) of [45] in the second parameter of the hypergeometric function. We have given here a corrected formula.

where

$$S_N(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) := \prod_{j=0}^{N-1} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + j\gamma)\Gamma(\beta + j\gamma)\Gamma(1 + (j+1)\gamma)}{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta + (N+j-1)\gamma)\Gamma(1 + \gamma)}. \quad (4.46)$$

We let  $2\mu = k \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $a = k$ ,  $b = L$ ,  $\gamma = 1$ ,  $t = -2\zeta/L$ , and make the changes of variables  $x_j = y_j/L$ . The integral on the left-hand side of (4.45) becomes

$$\frac{(-1)^{kN}}{L^{N^2+2kN}} \int_0^L \cdots \int_0^L \prod_{j=1}^N y_j^k \left(1 - \frac{y_j}{L}\right)^L (y_j + 2\zeta)^k \Delta(\mathbf{y})^2 d\mathbf{y}. \quad (4.47)$$

Since  $(1 - y_j/L)^L \rightarrow e^{-y_j}$  as  $L \rightarrow \infty$ , and

$$\left(1 - \frac{y_j}{L}\right)^L \mathbb{1}_{[0,L]}(y) \leq e^{-y_j}, \quad (4.48)$$

for  $y_j \geq 0$ , we get, by the dominated convergence theorem,

$$L(k, \zeta) = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} (2\zeta)^{kN} \times L^{N^2+kN} S_N(k+1, L+1, 1) {}_2F_1^{(1)}\left(-k, N+k; 2N+k+L; \frac{-L}{2\zeta}, \dots, \frac{-L}{2\zeta}\right), \quad (4.49)$$

where the hypergeometric function of a matrix argument is a multivariate polynomial since  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ . By Stirling's formula and (4.46) it follows that

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} L^{N^2+kN} S_N(k+1, L+1, 1) = \prod_{j=0}^{N-1} \Gamma(j+2)\Gamma(k+j+1). \quad (4.50)$$

For a partition  $\lambda$ , it is clear that  $[2N+k+L]_\lambda \sim L^{|\lambda|}$  as  $L \rightarrow \infty$ , and the fact that  $C_\lambda^{(1)}$  is homogeneous of degree  $|\lambda|$  suffices to conclude from (4.36) that

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} {}_2F_1^{(1)}\left(-k, N+k; 2N+k+L; \frac{-L}{2\zeta}, \dots, \frac{-L}{2\zeta}\right) = {}_2F_0^{(1)}\left(-k, N+k; ; \frac{-1}{2\zeta}, \dots, \frac{-1}{2\zeta}\right). \quad (4.51)$$

This completes the proof.  $\square$

Similar integrals have been evaluated in [48] by a different method.

*Proof of proposition 4.4.* Combining the result of the proposition 4.5 with the reflection formula (4.41) and equation (4.2) leads to (4.43), for  $\zeta > 0$ . To pass to the case  $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}$  we use the same argument as at the end of the proof of proposition 4.2.  $\square$

## 5 Some integrals involving $K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta)$

In this section we will consider for integer values of  $n$  and  $p$ , integrals of the form

$$\int_0^\infty K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta) e^{-N\zeta} \zeta^p d\zeta \quad (5.1)$$

in the asymptotic régime  $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$ .

The function  $K_n$  is defined in (3.8) as a partial derivative with respect to  $\varepsilon$  of a function of  $\varepsilon$  and  $\zeta$ . It will be convenient to obtain alternative formulæ for  $K_n$  with derivatives with respect to  $\zeta$ .

**Lemma 5.1.** Let  $K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta)$  be defined by (3.8). If  $n = 2m$  is even then

$$K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta) = \frac{(-1)^m}{\pi} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \zeta^n} \left( \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} \right), \quad (5.2)$$

whereas if  $n = 2m - 1$  is odd then

$$K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta) = \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{\pi} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \zeta^n} \left( \frac{\zeta}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} \right). \quad (5.3)$$

*Proof.* We begin by observing that

$$\begin{aligned} K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta) &= \frac{(-1)^n}{\pi} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \varepsilon^n} \left( \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{(-1)^n}{2\pi} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \varepsilon^n} \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon + i\zeta} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon - i\zeta} \right) \\ &= \frac{n!}{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{i^{n+1}(\zeta - i\varepsilon)^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{(-i)^{n+1}(\zeta + i\varepsilon)^{n+1}} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

If  $n = 2m - 1$  is odd, then

$$\begin{aligned} K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta) &= \frac{n!}{2\pi i^{2m}} \left( \frac{1}{(\zeta - i\varepsilon)^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{(\zeta + i\varepsilon)^{n+1}} \right) \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{n+m}}{2\pi} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \zeta^n} \left( \frac{1}{\zeta - i\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\zeta + i\varepsilon} \right) \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{\pi} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \zeta^n} \left( \frac{\zeta}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (5.5)$$

On the other hand, if  $n = 2m$  is even, then from (5.4) we get

$$\begin{aligned} K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta) &= \frac{(-1)^{n+m}}{2\pi i} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \zeta^n} \left( \frac{1}{\zeta - i\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\zeta + i\varepsilon} \right) \\ &= \frac{(-1)^m}{\pi} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \zeta^n} \left( \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (5.6)$$

□

**Lemma 5.2.** Let  $L_n^{(\alpha)}$  denote the Laguerre polynomials, defined by (4.17). If  $p \geq n$  then

$$\frac{\partial^n}{\partial \zeta^n} (\zeta^p e^{-N\zeta}) = n! \zeta^{p-n} e^{-N\zeta} L_n^{(p-n)}(N\zeta). \quad (5.7)$$

For  $p \leq n$ , we have

$$\frac{\partial^n}{\partial \zeta^n} (\zeta^p e^{-N\zeta}) = p!(-N)^{n-p} e^{-N\zeta} L_p^{(n-p)}(N\zeta). \quad (5.8)$$

*Proof.* The case  $p \geq n$  is slightly the simpler and we consider it first. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \zeta^n} (\zeta^p e^{-N\zeta}) &= N^{-p} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \zeta^n} ((N\zeta)^p e^{-N\zeta}) \\ &= N^{n-p} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \xi^n} (\xi^p e^{-\xi}) \Big|_{\xi=N\zeta} \\ &= N^{n-p} n! \xi^{p-n} e^{-\xi} L_n^{(p-n)}(\xi) \Big|_{\xi=N\zeta} \\ &= n! \zeta^{p-n} e^{-N\zeta} L_n^{(p-n)}(N\zeta). \end{aligned} \quad (5.9)$$



If  $p \leq n$ , we still have

$$\frac{\partial^n}{\partial \zeta^n}(\zeta^p e^{-N\zeta}) = N^{n-p} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \zeta^n}(\xi^p e^{-\xi}) \Big|_{\xi=N\zeta}, \quad (5.10)$$

but now we write

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \zeta^n}(\zeta^p e^{-N\zeta}) &= N^{n-p} \frac{\partial^{n-p}}{\partial \xi^{n-p}} \left( \frac{\partial^p}{\partial \xi^p}(\xi^p e^{-\xi}) \right) \Big|_{\xi=N\zeta} \\ &= N^{n-p} p! \frac{\partial^{n-p}}{\partial \xi^{n-p}} \left( e^{-\xi} L_p^{(0)}(\xi) \right) \Big|_{\xi=N\zeta}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.11)$$

At this point we use (4.20) to write, for  $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0$ ,

$$L_p^{(\alpha)}(\xi) = e^\xi \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha + p + \ell - 1)!}{(\alpha + \ell)! p!} \frac{(-\xi)^\ell}{\ell!}, \quad (5.12)$$

where the power series converges for all values of  $\xi$ . Thereby we get an expression for  $e^{-\xi} L_p^{(0)}(\xi)$  which we may legitimately differentiate term-by-term to get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^{n-p}}{\partial \xi^{n-p}} \left( e^{-\xi} L_p^{(0)}(\xi) \right) &= \sum_{\ell=n-p}^{\infty} \frac{(p + \ell - 1)!}{\ell! p!} \frac{(-1)^\ell}{\ell!} \frac{\ell!}{(\ell - n + p)!} \xi^{\ell-n+p} \\ &= (-1)^{n-p} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(m + n - 1)!}{(m + n - p)! p!} \frac{(-\xi)^m}{m!}, \quad \text{via } \ell = m + n - p, \\ &= (-1)^{n-p} e^{-\xi} L_p^{(n-p)}(\xi), \end{aligned} \quad (5.13)$$

using (5.12) once more. Substitution of (5.13) into (5.11) completes the proof.  $\square$

For the case  $p > n$  in (5.1), the asymptotic evaluations are given by the following proposition.

**Proposition 5.3.** *Let  $p \geq n + 1$ . Then, as  $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$ , we have*

$$\int_0^\infty K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta) e^{-N\zeta} \zeta^p d\zeta = \begin{cases} \frac{n!(p-n-1)!}{\pi N^{p-n}} (-1)^{(n+1)/2} + o(1), & n \text{ odd}, \\ o(1), & n \text{ even}. \end{cases} \quad (5.14)$$

*Proof.* We use the representations of  $K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta)$  derived in lemma 5.1, and then integrate by parts, and insert the derivative formulæ from lemma 5.2.

If  $n = 2m - 1$  is odd then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta) e^{-N\zeta} \zeta^p d\zeta &= \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \zeta^n} \left( \frac{\zeta}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} \right) e^{-N\zeta} \zeta^p d\zeta \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{n+m+1}}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{\zeta}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \zeta^n} (e^{-N\zeta} \zeta^p) d\zeta \\ &= \frac{(-1)^m}{\pi} n! \int_0^\infty \frac{\zeta^{p-n+1}}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} e^{-N\zeta} L_n^{(p-n)}(N\zeta) d\zeta. \end{aligned} \quad (5.15)$$

Since  $p-n+1 \geq 2$  and since  $|\zeta^2/(\varepsilon^2+\zeta^2)| \leq 1$  the integral in (5.15) is uniformly convergent in  $\varepsilon$ , so we can pass the limit under the integral and get

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \int_0^\infty K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta) e^{-N\zeta} \zeta^p d\zeta = \frac{(-1)^m}{\pi} n! \int_0^\infty \zeta^{p-n-1} e^{-N\zeta} L_n^{(p-n)}(N\zeta) d\zeta. \quad (5.16)$$

At this point, we insert the expansion (4.18) for the Laguerre polynomial, to find

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \int_0^\infty K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta) e^{-N\zeta} \zeta^p d\zeta &= \frac{(-1)^m}{\pi} n! \sum_{\ell=0}^n \binom{p}{n-\ell} \frac{(-1)^\ell}{\ell!} N^\ell \int_0^\infty \zeta^{p-n+\ell-1} e^{-N\zeta} d\zeta \\ &= \frac{(-1)^m}{\pi} \frac{n!(p-n-1)!}{N^{p-n}} \sum_{\ell=0}^n (-1)^\ell \binom{p}{n-\ell} \binom{p-n+\ell-1}{\ell} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^m}{\pi} \frac{n!(p-n-1)!}{N^{p-n}}, \end{aligned} \quad (5.17)$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^m}{\pi} \frac{n!(p-n-1)!}{N^{p-n}}, \quad (5.18)$$

using that the sum in (5.17) evaluates to 1, a fact which is proved in appendix B.1.

In the case that  $n = 2m$  is even we again use lemma 5.1 and lemma 5.2 to find that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta) e^{-N\zeta} \zeta^p d\zeta &= \frac{(-1)^{m+n}}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \zeta^n} (e^{-N\zeta} \zeta^p) d\zeta \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{m+n}}{\pi} n! \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} \zeta^{p-n} e^{-N\zeta} L_n^{(p-n)}(N\zeta) d\zeta \\ &= o(1), \end{aligned} \quad (5.19)$$

as  $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$ , using lemma 5.4 below.  $\square$

In the proof of proposition 5.3 we used the following standard result (quoted without proof):

**Lemma 5.4.** *If  $f$  is a bounded function with  $f(x) \rightarrow f_0$  as  $x \downarrow 0$ , then*

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2 + x^2} f(x) dx = \frac{\pi f_0}{2} + o(1), \quad (5.20)$$

as  $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$ .

**Proposition 5.5.** *If  $p \leq n$  and  $n = 2m$  is even, then*

$$\int_0^\infty K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta) e^{-N\zeta} \zeta^p d\zeta = \frac{(-1)^{n/2}}{2} \frac{n!}{(n-p)!} (-N)^{n-p} + o(1), \quad (5.21)$$

as  $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$ .

*Proof.* Applying lemma 5.1 and lemma 5.2 we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta) e^{-N\zeta} \zeta^p d\zeta &= \frac{(-1)^{m+n}}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \zeta^n} (e^{-N\zeta} \zeta^p) d\zeta \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{m+n}}{\pi} p! (-N)^{n-p} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} e^{-N\zeta} L_p^{(n-p)}(N\zeta) d\zeta. \end{aligned} \quad (5.22)$$

Applying lemma 5.4, we find in the limit  $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta) e^{-N\zeta} \zeta^p d\zeta &= \frac{(-1)^{m+n}}{\pi} p! (-N)^{n-p} \frac{\pi}{2} L_n^{(n-p)}(0) + o(1) \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{m+n}}{2} \frac{n!}{(n-p)!} (-N)^{n-p} + o(1), \end{aligned} \quad (5.23)$$

using the explicit representation (4.18) for the Laguerre polynomial.  $\square$

For odd  $n \geq p$ , we have the slightly more subtle result:

**Proposition 5.6.** *Let  $f(\zeta) := \sum_{p=0}^P f_p \zeta^p$ , with  $P \leq n$ , where  $n$  is now odd. Then provided that*

$$\sum_{p=0}^P \binom{n}{p} \frac{f_p p!}{(-N)^p} = 0, \quad (5.24)$$

then

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \int_0^\infty K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta) e^{-N\zeta} f(\zeta) d\zeta = \frac{(-1)^{(n+1)/2}}{\pi} \sum_{p=1}^P \sum_{\ell=1}^p p! \binom{n}{p-\ell} \frac{(-1)^\ell (-N)^{n-p}}{\ell} f_p. \quad (5.25)$$

If condition (5.24) does not hold, then the limit in (5.25) diverges.

*Proof.* Following the arguments above, we find for  $n = 2m - 1$  and  $p \leq n$ ,

$$\int_0^\infty K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta) e^{-N\zeta} \zeta^p d\zeta = \frac{(-1)^m}{\pi} p! (-N)^{n-p} \int_0^\infty \frac{\zeta}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} e^{-N\zeta} L_p^{(n-p)}(N\zeta) d\zeta. \quad (5.26)$$

Since

$$L_p^{(n-p)}(N\zeta) = \binom{n}{p} + \sum_{\ell=1}^p \binom{n}{p-\ell} \frac{(-N)^\ell}{\ell!} \zeta^\ell, \quad (5.27)$$

we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \frac{\zeta e^{-N\zeta}}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} L_p^{(n-p)}(N\zeta) d\zeta &= \binom{n}{p} \int_0^\infty \frac{\zeta e^{-N\zeta}}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} d\zeta \\ &\quad + \sum_{\ell=1}^p \binom{n}{p-\ell} \frac{(-N)^\ell}{\ell!} \int_0^\infty \zeta^{\ell-1} e^{-N\zeta} d\zeta + o(1), \end{aligned} \quad (5.28)$$

passing the limit  $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$  in a similar way as in the proof of the first part of proposition 5.3. Evaluating the integral on the right hand side of (5.28) we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty K_n(\varepsilon, \zeta) e^{-N\zeta} \zeta^p d\zeta &= \frac{(-1)^m}{\pi} p! (-N)^{n-p} \binom{n}{p} \int_0^\infty \frac{\zeta e^{-N\zeta}}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} d\zeta \\ &\quad + \frac{(-1)^m}{\pi} p! (-N)^{n-p} \sum_{\ell=1}^p \binom{n}{p-\ell} \frac{(-1)^\ell}{\ell} + o(1). \end{aligned} \quad (5.29)$$

It is clear that when condition (5.24) is satisfied, the contributions coming from the first term of the right-hand side of (5.29) cancel, and we arrive to (5.25).

If condition (5.24) does not hold, then we need to prove that the integral on the right-hand side of (5.29) diverges as  $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$ . To see this, we integrate by parts to get

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\zeta}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} e^{-N\zeta} d\zeta = -\log \varepsilon + \frac{N}{2} \int_0^\infty \log(\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2) e^{-N\zeta} d\zeta \quad (5.30)$$

and observe that the integral on the right-hand side of (5.30) is  $O(1)$  as  $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$ .  $\square$

## 6 Moments of characteristic polynomials and their derivatives

We have now collected ingredients required to prove theorem 2.2. After giving the proof below, we then will consider the asymptotics limit  $N \rightarrow \infty$  of large matrix size (proposition 6.2 below).

### 6.1 The finite $N$ case

*Proof of theorem 2.2.* We use proposition 3.2 and proposition 4.4 to write, for  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

$$\tilde{F}_N(h, k) = \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \frac{1}{2^{2h}} \tilde{F}_N(0, k) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_{2h}(\varepsilon, \zeta) e^{-N|\zeta|} {}_1F_1^{(1)}(-k; -2k; 2|\zeta|, \dots, 2|\zeta|) d\zeta. \quad (6.1)$$

We shall derive an expansion for the hypergeometric function in terms of the coefficients  $\mathcal{C}_N(p, k)$  defined by (2.5). We begin by using the definition (4.36) to write

$${}_1F_1^{(1)}(-k; -2k; 2|\zeta|, \dots, 2|\zeta|) = \sum_{\lambda} \frac{[-k]_{\lambda}}{[-2k]_{\lambda}} \frac{C_{\lambda}^{(1)}(2|\zeta|, \dots, 2|\zeta|)}{|\lambda|!}. \quad (6.2)$$

The series in (6.2) is finite. Indeed, the sum runs over only those partitions  $\lambda$  with largest part not greater than  $k$  (so that the factor  $[-2k]_{\lambda}$  in the denominator is never zero) and the Jack polynomial  $C_{\lambda}^{(1)}$  vanishes if  $\lambda$  is a partition with more than  $N$  parts. This places an upper bound of  $kN$  on the sum of the parts of  $\lambda$ . We use the homogeneity of Jack polynomials, and the normalisation (4.38) to get

$$\begin{aligned} {}_1F_1^{(1)}(-k; -2k; 2|\zeta|, \dots, 2|\zeta|) &= \sum_{\lambda} \frac{[-k]_{\lambda}}{[-2k]_{\lambda}} (2|\zeta|)^{|\lambda|} \frac{C_{\lambda}^{(1)}(1, \dots, 1)}{|\lambda|!} \\ &= \sum_{\lambda} \frac{[-k]_{\lambda}}{[-2k]_{\lambda}} (2|\zeta|)^{|\lambda|} \frac{[N]_{\lambda}}{h_{\lambda}^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

We can index the sum in (6.3) by transposes of partitions, rather than the partitions themselves. This gives

$$\begin{aligned} {}_1F_1^{(1)}(-k; -2k; 2|\zeta|, \dots, 2|\zeta|) &= \sum_{\lambda} \frac{[-k]_{\lambda^T}}{[-2k]_{\lambda^T}} \frac{[N]_{\lambda^T}}{h_{\lambda^T}^2} (2|\zeta|)^{|\lambda|} \\ &= \sum_{\lambda} \frac{[k]_{\lambda} (-1)^{|\lambda|} [-N]_{\lambda}}{[2k]_{\lambda} h_{\lambda}^2} (2|\zeta|)^{|\lambda|}, \end{aligned} \quad (6.4)$$

using (2.4). We will group the terms of (6.4) so that partitions of the same integer  $p$  are summed together. Since we transposed the partitions, we know that  $\lambda$  can have at most  $k$  parts. This manipulation brings us finally to

$$\begin{aligned} {}_1F_1^{(1)}(-k; -2k; 2|\zeta|, \dots, 2|\zeta|) &= \sum_{p=0}^{kN} \left( \sum_{\lambda \vdash p} \frac{[k]_{\lambda} [-N]_{\lambda}}{[2k]_{\lambda} h_{\lambda}^2} \right) (-2|\zeta|)^p \\ &= \sum_{p=0}^{kN} \mathcal{C}_N(p, k) |\zeta|^p. \end{aligned} \quad (6.5)$$

Substituting (6.5) into (6.1) we arrive at

$$\tilde{F}_N(h, k) = \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \frac{2}{2^{2h}} \tilde{F}_N(0, k) \sum_{p=0}^{kN} \mathcal{C}_N(p, k) \int_0^\infty K_{2h}(\varepsilon, \zeta) e^{-N\zeta} \zeta^p d\zeta. \quad (6.6)$$

We split the sum into two contributions according to  $0 \leq p \leq 2h$  and  $2h < p \leq kN$ , and apply proposition 5.3 to the second sum, and apply proposition 5.6 to the first sum. By proposition 3.2 we know *a priori* that the limit  $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$  exists in (6.6), so condition (5.24) must hold with  $f_p = \mathcal{C}_N(p, k)$ . This means that in addition to proving (2.9), we have also proved the combinatorial identity

$$\sum_{p=0}^{2h} \binom{2h}{p} \mathcal{C}_N(p, k) \frac{p!}{(-N)^p} = 0, \quad (6.7)$$

valid for  $2h$  an odd integer with  $0 < h \leq k$ .  $\square$

We remark that starting from equation (6.6) (which does not depend on the parity of  $2h$ ), and using propositions 5.3 and 5.5, we can re-prove Dehay's result, theorem 2.1, for  $2h$  even and  $k$  integer, using our methods.

## 6.2 The $N \rightarrow \infty$ limit

In order to pass to the limit  $N \rightarrow \infty$  in (2.9) we require an estimate on the size of the coefficients  $\mathcal{C}_N(p, k)$ . This is provided by the following lemma.

**Lemma 6.1.** *Let  $N \geq 1$  and  $p \geq 2$ . Then*

$$\mathcal{C}_N(p, k) = O_k \left( \frac{N^p}{p!} \right), \quad (6.8)$$

where the implied constant may depend on  $k$ , but is independent of  $N$  and  $p$ .

*Proof.* We use the fact that if  $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$  is a partition of  $p$  into not more than  $k$  parts, then  $\lambda_1 \geq \lfloor \frac{p}{k} \rfloor$ , where  $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$  is the integer-part function. Then we have,

$$\begin{aligned} [2k]_\lambda &= \prod_{i=1}^k \prod_{j=1}^{\lambda_i} (2k + j - i) \geq \prod_{j=1}^{\lambda_1} (2k + j - 1) \\ &\geq \prod_{j=1}^{\lfloor p/k \rfloor} (2k + j - 1) \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(2k + \lfloor p/k \rfloor)}{\Gamma(2k)}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.9)$$

With this inequality, and the trivial estimate

$$|[-N]_\lambda| \leq (N + k)^p, \quad (6.10)$$

we can bound  $\mathcal{C}_N(p, k)$  as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{C}_N(p, k)| &= 2^p \left| \sum_{\lambda \vdash_{k,p}} \frac{[k]_\lambda [-N]_\lambda}{[2k]_\lambda h_\lambda^2} \right| \leq \frac{2^p (N + k)^p \Gamma(2k)}{\Gamma(2k + \lfloor p/k \rfloor)} \sum_{\lambda \vdash_{k,p}} \frac{[k]_\lambda}{h_\lambda^2} \\ &= \frac{2^p (N + k)^p \Gamma(2k)}{\Gamma(2k + \lfloor p/k \rfloor)} \sum_{\lambda \vdash_p} \frac{[k]_\lambda}{h_\lambda^2}, \end{aligned} \quad (6.11)$$

where the last equality holds, since  $[k]_\lambda = 0$  if  $\lambda$  is a partition with more than  $k$  parts. It follows from the hook-content formula (see Theorem 7.21.2 of [49] combined with Proposition 2.2 of [50]) that

$$\sum_{\lambda \vdash p} \frac{[k]_\lambda}{h_\lambda^2} = \frac{k^p}{p!}, \quad (6.12)$$

so we have proved

$$|\mathcal{C}_N(p, k)| \leq \frac{N^p}{p!} \left(1 + \frac{k}{N}\right)^p \frac{(2k)^p \Gamma(2k)}{\Gamma(2k + \lfloor p/k \rfloor)}, \quad (6.13)$$

which furnishes the required estimate.  $\square$

Lemma 6.1 is probably far from optimal, but is sufficient to prove the result following.

**Proposition 6.2.** *Let  $h = (2m - 1)/2$  for  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  and let  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  with  $k > h - \frac{1}{2}$ . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F}(h, k) = \frac{2(-1)^{h+1/2}}{2^{2h}\pi} \tilde{F}(0, k) & \left\{ \sum_{p=1}^{2h} \sum_{\ell=1}^p \binom{2h}{p-\ell} \frac{(-1)^{\ell+2h-p}}{\ell} p! \mathcal{C}(p, k) + \right. \\ & \left. \sum_{p=2h+1}^{\infty} (2h)!(p-2h-1)! \mathcal{C}(p, k) \right\}, \quad (6.14) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\tilde{F}(0, k) = \prod_{j=1}^k \frac{\Gamma(j)}{\Gamma(k+j)}. \quad (6.15)$$

*Proof.* We recall that

$$\tilde{F}(h, k) := \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^{k^2+2h}} \tilde{F}_N(h, k). \quad (6.16)$$

We can apply the limit term-by-term in the first sum of (2.9), using (2.7) and the fact that

$$\tilde{F}_N(0, k) \sim \tilde{F}(0, k) N^{k^2}, \quad (6.17)$$

as  $N \rightarrow \infty$ , which was proved in [11].

For the second sum, lemma 6.1 gives us

$$\frac{(p-2h-1)!}{N^p} \mathcal{C}_N(p, k) = O_k\left(\frac{1}{p^{2h+1}}\right), \quad (6.18)$$

so that the second summand of (2.9) is bounded independently of  $N$  by a summable function of  $p$ . Taken together with (2.7), this allows us to apply Tannery's theorem [51, §49] to prove

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{p=2h+1}^{kN} \frac{(p-2h-1)!}{N^p} \mathcal{C}_N(p, k) = \sum_{p=2h+1}^{\infty} (p-2h-1)! \mathcal{C}(p, k), \quad (6.19)$$

and hence we get (6.14).  $\square$

$p - x$ boxes							
0	1	$\cdots$	$x - 1$	$x$	$x + 1$	$\cdots$	$p - x - 1$
-1	0	$\cdots$	$x - 2$				
$x$ boxes							

Figure 2: Partitions of  $p$  into 2 parts. The contents of each box are the values of  $j - i$  appearing in the definition of the Pochhammer symbol.

$p - x + 1$	$p - x$	$\cdots$	$p - 2x + 2$	$p - 2x$	$\cdots$	2	1
$x$	$x - 1$	$\cdots$	1				

Figure 3: The hooks for the partition  $\lambda = (p - x, x)$ . The hook length  $h_\lambda$  is the product of the entries in the boxes.

## 7 Partition sums and a proof of (1.11)

In order to give explicit formulæ for the moment  $\tilde{F}(h, k)$  we require closed forms for  $\mathcal{C}(p, k)$ . We have been able to find these forms for  $k = 1$  and  $k = 2$ :

**Proposition 7.1.** *Let  $p \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $\mathcal{C}(p, k)$  be defined by (2.6). Then,*

$$\mathcal{C}(p, 1) = \frac{2^p}{p!(p+1)!}, \quad (7.1)$$

and

$$\mathcal{C}(p, 2) = \frac{12(2p+4)!2^p}{p!(p+2)!(p+3)!(p+4)!}. \quad (7.2)$$

*Proof.* We recall that

$$\mathcal{C}(p, k) := 2^p \sum_{\lambda \vdash_{\leq k} p} \frac{[k]_\lambda}{[2k]_\lambda h_\lambda^2},$$

where the summation goes over partitions of  $p$  into not more than  $k$  parts. In the case  $k = 1$ , then only the single partition  $\lambda = (p)$  is admitted. In this case, it is easy to see that  $[1]_\lambda = p!$ ,  $[2]_\lambda = (p+1)!$  and  $h_\lambda = p!$ . This immediately leads to (7.1).

For  $k = 2$  we require all partitions of  $p$  into not more than 2 parts. These partitions are of the form  $\lambda = (p - x, x)$ , where  $0 \leq x < (p+1)/2$  (see figure 2). For a partition of this form, we have

$$[2]_\lambda = (p - x + 1)!x! \quad (7.3)$$

and

$$[4]_\lambda = \frac{(x+2)!(p-x+3)!}{12}, \quad (7.4)$$

and the hook length  $h_\lambda$  is given by (see figure 3)

$$h_\lambda = \frac{x!(p-x+1)!}{p-2x+1}, \quad (7.5)$$

so that

$$\mathcal{C}(p, 2) = 2^p \sum_{0 \leq x < (p+1)/2} \frac{12(p-2x+1)^2}{x!(x+2)!(p-x+3)!(p-x+1)!}. \quad (7.6)$$

We observe that the summand in (7.6) is invariant under the reflection  $x \mapsto p+1-x$ , so that the half-range sum can be replaced by one half times the sum from 0 to  $p+1$ , giving

$$\mathcal{C}(p, 2) = 2^p 6 \sum_{x=0}^{p+1} \frac{(p-2x+1)^2}{x!(x+2)!(p-x+3)!(p-x+1)!}. \quad (7.7)$$

In appendix B.2 the sum in (7.7) is evaluated, whereupon (7.2) follows.  $\square$

Based on the results of proposition 7.1, it is tempting to conjecture that  $\mathcal{C}(p, k)$  will be  $2^p$  times a ratio of products of factorials for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ . However a computer-based investigation of  $\mathcal{C}(p, 3)$  has shown that this structure appears to break down when  $k = 3$ .

When  $h = 1/2$  and  $k = 1$ , substituting (7.1) into equation (6.14) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F}(\tfrac{1}{2}, 1) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left( 1 - \sum_{p=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^p (p-2)!}{p! (p+1)!} \right) \\ &= \frac{e^2 - 5}{4\pi}, \end{aligned} \quad (7.8)$$

as conjectured.

Using (7.2) for the case  $k = 2$  in (6.14), we can evaluate<sup>3</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F}(\tfrac{1}{2}, 2) &= \frac{1}{180\pi} (15 - 7 {}_3F_3(1, 1, \tfrac{9}{2}; 3, 6, 7; 8)) \\ &\approx 0.008\,15\dots \end{aligned} \quad (7.9)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F}(\tfrac{3}{2}, 2) &= \frac{1}{10080\pi} (33 {}_3F_3(1, 1, \tfrac{13}{2}; 5, 8, 9; 8) - 28) \\ &\approx 0.000\,354\dots \end{aligned} \quad (7.10)$$

These last two values do not appear to have been derived or conjectured before.

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## A An elementary evaluation of $\tilde{F}(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$

In this appendix we give a completely elementary derivation of (1.11) based on classical properties of Laguerre polynomials (see, for example, [35]).

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<sup>3</sup>We have used the algebraic manipulation package **Maple** to derive closed forms for the sums in terms of hypergeometric functions.



We first recall the alternative expression (5.3) for  $K_1(\varepsilon, \zeta)$ :

$$K_1(\varepsilon, \zeta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left( \frac{\zeta}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} \right). \quad (\text{A.1})$$

Equipped with this, we proceed from the integral representation of proposition 3.2 and equation (4.28),

$$\tilde{F}_N(\tfrac{1}{2}, 1) = \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_1(\varepsilon, \zeta) e^{-N|\zeta|} L_N^{(1)}(-2|\zeta|) d\zeta.$$

Substituting (A.1) and integrating-by-parts, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} K_1(\varepsilon, \zeta) e^{-N\zeta} L_N^{(1)}(-2\zeta) d\zeta &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\zeta}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left( e^{-N\zeta} L_N^{(1)}(-2\zeta) \right) d\zeta \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\zeta}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} e^{-N\zeta} \left( N L_N^{(1)}(-2\zeta) - 2 L_{N-1}^{(2)}(-2\zeta) \right) d\zeta, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the fact that

$$\frac{d}{dt} L_N^{(\alpha)}(t) = -L_{N-1}^{(\alpha+1)}(t).$$

By a standard recurrence for Laguerre polynomials,

$$N L_N^{(1)}(-2\zeta) - 2 L_{N-1}^{(2)}(-2\zeta) = 2\zeta L_{N-1}^{(3)}(-2\zeta),$$

so that we have

$$\tilde{F}_N(\tfrac{1}{2}, 1) = \frac{2}{\pi} \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\zeta^2}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} e^{-N\zeta} L_{N-1}^{(3)}(-2\zeta) d\zeta.$$

Since

$$0 \leq \frac{\zeta^2}{\varepsilon^2 + \zeta^2} \leq 1,$$

we can apply the dominated convergence theorem to pass the limit under the integral, to get

$$\tilde{F}_N(\tfrac{1}{2}, 1) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-N\zeta} L_{N-1}^{(3)}(-2\zeta) d\zeta. \quad (\text{A.2})$$

At this point, we insert (4.18), the explicit representation of  $L_N^{(\alpha)}$ , getting that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-N\zeta} L_{N-1}^{(3)}(-2\zeta) d\zeta &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \binom{N+2}{n+3} \frac{2^n}{n!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-N\zeta} \zeta^n d\zeta \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \binom{N+2}{n+3} \frac{2^n}{N^{n+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

So,

$$\tilde{F}_N(\tfrac{1}{2}, 1) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \binom{N+2}{n+3} \frac{2^n}{N^{n+1}}, \quad (\text{A.3})$$

and

$$\tilde{F}(\tfrac{1}{2}, 1) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^2} \tilde{F}_N(\tfrac{1}{2}, 1) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \binom{N+2}{n+3} \frac{2^n}{N^{n+3}}. \quad (\text{A.4})$$

To perform the last sum, we use the estimate  $\binom{N+2}{n+3} \leq \frac{(N+2)^{n+3}}{(n+3)!}$  to get

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{N+2}{n+3} \frac{2^n}{N^{n+3}} &\leq \frac{2^n}{(n+3)!} \left( \frac{N+2}{N} \right)^{n+3} \\ &\leq \frac{2^n}{n!} e^2, \end{aligned}$$

which is summable. This allows us to use Tannery's theorem [51, §49]. Since

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N^{n+3}} \binom{N+2}{n+3} = \frac{1}{(n+3)!},$$

by Stirling's approximation, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F}(\tfrac{1}{2}, 1) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{(n+3)!} \\ &= \frac{e^2 - 5}{4\pi}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

## B Some sums

In this appendix we give evaluations of some finite sums that appear in the main text.

### B.1 A sum from section 5

In this appendix we evaluate the sum

$$\sum_{\ell=0}^n (-1)^\ell \binom{p}{n-\ell} \binom{p-n+\ell-1}{\ell}, \quad (\text{B.1})$$

for  $p \geq n+1$ .

By elementary manipulation of binomial coefficients,

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{p}{n-\ell} \binom{p-n+\ell-1}{\ell} &= \frac{p!(p-n+\ell-1)!}{(n-\ell)!(p-n+\ell)! \ell! (p-n-1)!} \\ &= \frac{p}{p-n+\ell} \binom{p-1}{n} \binom{n}{\ell}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.2})$$

We also use the fact that

$$\int_0^1 x^{p-1-n+\ell} dx = \frac{1}{p-n+\ell}, \quad (\text{B.3})$$

together with (B.2) to get

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{\ell=0}^n (-1)^\ell \binom{p}{n-\ell} \binom{p-n+\ell-1}{\ell} &= p \binom{p-1}{n} \sum_{\ell=0}^n (-1)^\ell \binom{n}{\ell} \int_0^1 x^{p-1-n+\ell} dx \\
&= p \binom{p-1}{n} \int_0^1 x^{p-n-1} (1-x)^n dx \\
&= p \binom{p-1}{n} \frac{(p-n-1)!n!}{p!} = 1.
\end{aligned} \tag{B.4}$$

We have used

$$\int_0^1 x^a (1-x)^b dx = \frac{a!b!}{(a+b+1)!}, \quad \text{for } a, b \in \mathbb{N}; \tag{B.5}$$

a version of Euler's integral.

## B.2 A sum from section 7

In this appendix we evaluate the sum

$$\sum_{x=0}^{p+1} \frac{(p-2x+1)^2}{x!(x+2)!(p-x+3)!(p-x+1)!}. \tag{B.6}$$

Let us observe that the numerator in (B.6) can be written as

$$(p-2x+1)^2 = (p-x+1)(p-x+3) + x(x+2) - (p-x+1)(x+2) - x(p-x+3). \tag{B.7}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{x=0}^{p+1} \frac{(p-2x+1)^2}{x!(x+2)!(p-x+3)!(p-x+1)!} \\
&= \sum_{x=0}^p \frac{1}{x!(x+2)!(p-x+2)!(p-x)!} + \sum_{x=1}^{p+1} \frac{1}{(x-1)!(x+1)!(p-x+3)!(p-x+1)!} \\
&\quad - \sum_{x=0}^p \frac{1}{x!(x+1)!(p-x+3)!(p-x)!} - \sum_{x=1}^{p+1} \frac{1}{(x-1)!(x+2)!(p-x+2)!(p-x+1)!} \\
&= \frac{1}{(p+2)!^2} \left( \sum_{x=0}^p \binom{p+2}{x+2} \binom{p+2}{x} + \sum_{x=1}^{p+1} \binom{p+2}{x-1} \binom{p+2}{x+1} \right) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{(p+1)!(p+3)!} \left( \sum_{x=0}^p \binom{p+1}{x+1} \binom{p+3}{x} + \sum_{x=1}^{p+1} \binom{p+1}{x-1} \binom{p+3}{x+2} \right) \\
&= \frac{2}{(p+2)!^2} \sum_{x=0}^p \binom{p+2}{x} \binom{p+2}{p-x} \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{(p+1)!(p+3)!} \left( \sum_{x=0}^p \binom{p+3}{x} \binom{p+1}{p-x} + \sum_{x=0}^p \binom{p+1}{x} \binom{p+3}{p-x} \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{B.8}$$

We then use the Vandermonde identity,

$$\sum_{x=0}^p \binom{w}{x} \binom{v}{p-x} = \binom{w+v}{p}, \quad (\text{B.9})$$

to get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{x=0}^{p+1} \frac{(p-2x+1)^2}{x!(x+2)!(p-x+3)!(p-x+1)!} &= \frac{2}{(p+2)!^2} \binom{2p+4}{p} \\ &\quad - \frac{2}{(p+1)!(p+3)!} \binom{2p+4}{p} \\ &= \frac{2}{(p+1)!(p+2)!} \left( \frac{1}{p+2} - \frac{1}{p+3} \right) \binom{2p+4}{p} \\ &= \frac{2}{(p+2)!(p+3)!} \binom{2p+4}{p}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.10})$$

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